

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—We learn from James Robson, who recently made his escape from Mobile, Alabama, that every available man has been impressed into the service to defend the place. He calculated that the Home Guard numbered about 18,000 men. The Rebels he says have three floating batteries with four guns on each—four masts, two of which mount four guns, and two six guns each. Of these rams were incomplete when he left, yet a large number of men were at work thereon, \$10 a day being paid each for his labor. They have also one big steamer, cotton-lined, carrying two or three guns, and three side-wheel steamers alternately keeping watch between Fort Morgan and the city. Mr. Robson says that the Rebels are building an enormous ship up the Alabama River with which they calculate to raise the blockade. She was nearly finished when he left, and was pierced for 30 or 40 guns of large caliber. Beside this fleet, they have two torpedo vessels. Robson made his escape in a blockade runner, being secreted in the hold by a friend. The steamer wouldn't employ him in his capacity as a fireman for fear that he would leave at Havana, whither they continually went; nor would the Provost-Marshal take him as a conscript because he was a native of England.

—Judge Advocate-General Waterbury stated to the Board of Councilmen yesterday that the draft would commence in this city on Wednesday next. He also stated that he should go to Albany to-day to get the Governor to telegraph to the President to allow men to volunteer to be substitutes immediately, so that recruiting substitute offices may be opened, and thus prevent men from being taken away, as is now constantly the case, to fill orders from other cities.

—The bark Growler cleared yesterday from Boston with a cargo of ice purchased by the Government for the soldiers and sailors at Charleston.

—Gen. Dodge is still quite sick at Memphis, but no danger is apprehended.

—We have New-Orleans dates to the 7th inst. No news of importance.

—The Rebel Gen. Holmes died of delirium tremens a few days since.

GENERAL NEWS.

—At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening, resolutions were adopted directing the several Ward Associations lying north of Fourteenth street to meet on Friday evening, the 19th instant, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to represent each district within that portion of the city in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 24 September proximo. In the wards south of Fourteenth street, meetings will be held on Friday, the 21st instant, to choose one delegate from each election district convention for the purpose of electing and appointing three delegates and three alternates to represent each Assembly district in said Convention at Syracuse. The several Assembly Conventions will meet on the 24th of August, in order to select delegates and alternates agreeably to said call.

—A new ordinance for the relief of drafted men has been perfected in the Board of Councilmen, and it is said will pass the other Board and receive the Mayor's approval. It appropriates three millions of dollars to pay to the families of indigent conscripts and firemen \$300 each. If a fireman declines to go on being drafted, the \$300 will be paid as exemption money to the United States. If a drafted man, being poor or a fireman, procures a substitute, said drafted man is to have \$300; or the \$300 may in certain cases be paid directly to the substitute.

—We have private advices from San Salvador to July 30. The prospects of Gen. Barrios have all on a sudden changed. Gen. Carrera of Guatemala has been abandoned by a considerable force of his army, and Gen. Cabanas of San Salvador has attacked the remainder and gained over it a complete victory. Carrera is said to have found out that the priests of San Salvador had deceived him. In Nicaragua, the chief of the revolutionary party has been arrested and shot.

—A special from St. Paul says the reported death of Little Crow has received positive confirmation by his son, who was captured by a detachment of soldiers on the 29th of July. Advices from Gen. Sibley to the 22d ult. have been received. He had reached a camp where 600 lodges had been, but the Indians had left. When he wrote he was on their trail.

—Charles Jarvis has been appointed by the President Collector of the Customs at the port of San Francisco, California. His duties were yesterday morning approved by E. Delafontaine Smith, U. S. District-Attorney.

—The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will be held at Worcester on the 31 of September next.

—The stock market was active and excited yesterday, and a large portion of the decline of the previous two days was recovered. The advance in stocks at the morning Board was fully 2½ cent on the average, and before the close of the day many of the leading railway shares had advanced 3 cent. At the 4 o'clock Board the market continued to advance under a steady demand for all the stocks on the list. At the 4 o'clock Board the general market was lower than at the second Board. Sterling exchange was dull, under the apprehension that it might be lower if the rumors concerning the capture of Charleston should prove true. The market for gold was active, and 4,100,000 for the first time. Freight rates were active, but otherwise without notable alteration. The money market was abundant, and rates ranged from 3½ to 4½ cent, more generally 4½. Capitalists have money offered them below 5½ cent. The rumors concerning the

capture of Charleston seriously affected the gold market. There was considerable excitement in the outside market, and a general anxiety to sell. At the First Board sales were made at 125½ against 126½ last evening, and later in the day it fell to 125½ and 125.

On the second page this morning we print a letter from Daniel O'Connell to certain Irishmen in Cincinnati, who insulted him and his friends by sending them a defense of Human Slavery. On the third page is a condensed history of and votes upon all the Tariffs enacted in this country. It is a document of rare historical value.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Most intelligent readers are aware that, in a confidential letter to Mr. Colorado Jewett last Winter, in hearty response to his solicitations that we should do our best to restore Peace to this afflicted land, we warned him that there must be no negotiations or conditions on the side of the Union save by the Federal Government and its agents duly accredited to this end. Although, when that letter was written, we did not expect it would ever be published, its suggestions were founded in settled convictions, which we shall not lightly depart from. When, therefore, we are asked to enter publicly upon such discussions as we then pronounced contraband, our response is already indicated. Months ago, when it seemed proper and useful to do so, we fully expressed and defended our conviction that the President of the United States has not enslaved himself by his humane and glorious War edict of Emancipation; that he is and ever has been at perfect liberty to accept the submission of the Rebels on such terms as he shall at the time judge expedient and right. The necessary effect of that War edict on the legal status of those whom it declared free, is a question for the Courts, and will doubtless in due time receive their profoundest consideration. If—as good men have held—it has made them all legally free, then no future stipulation of the President, no action of the Federal Government, can possibly affect that consummation: for no man has ever yet contended that the power to enslave freemen is among those conferred on that Government or any part of it. And it seems to us very clear that popular and journalistic discussion of hypothetical terms of "reconstruction" in the loyal States can do no good. Whenever those now or hitherto in rebellion in any State, Territory, County, District, or City, shall propose unconditionally to return to loyalty, we trust that they will be unconditionally welcomed; if any shall propose to submit on certain specified terms, we undoubtedly trust that those terms will be promptly and earnestly considered by the Government, with an anxious desire to find them consistent with National safety and public faith. Those who see how they can do good by urging or opposing the acceptance of these conditions will do so; but we shall probably see fit to leave the question to the unimpaired action of the President, in whose sagacity, humanity, and patriotism, we implicitly confide. This position does not satisfy *The World*, which in its last issue assails us as follows:

"THE TRIBUNE AND THE SOUTH.—THE TRIBUNE preserves an obdurate silence in the midst of the renewed general discussion of 'terms of reconstruction.' It has nothing to say upon the subject of the policy proper to be pursued to ward a reduced and reëntering Rebellion. That THE TRIBUNE should shrink from the thought of seeing the Union reconstructed as of old, is natural enough. This everybody can easily comprehend. But that THE TRIBUNE should be equally indifferent to the prospect, in which the scattered soul of Summer rejoices, of beholding the defeated South led in chains by negroes, a company of conquered territories, each ancient State shorn of its sovereignty, however they appear to require explanation. The explanation is ready and obvious. THE TRIBUNE wishes to have no further political connection of any kind with the South. It is now, what it always has been, the firmest ally of the party of Secession."

—[Before we begin to answer this tirade, let us ask *The World* why, if THE TRIBUNE "has always been the firmest ally of the party of Secession," Mr. Jeff. Davis still keeps our two correspondents—captured months ago while running his batteries at Vicksburg—in his Richmond prison, while *The World's* man was speedily released and allowed to come home? There is no pretense that our correspondents have specially offended him in any way: their sole crime in his eyes is their connection with THE TRIBUNE. If, then, he thus treats "the firmest ally of the party of Secession," who would not rather be that party's enemy?]

—And now as to "seeing the Union reconstructed as of old," let us make a statement of naked facts:

A prominent Democrat who lives and does business in our City (and whose name, not for publication but for the verification of this statement, is at the service of *The World*) was induced some years since, to buy an estate in Eastern Virginia reputed rich in gold. He employed a foreman to develop it, hired twenty-five or thirty of the Poor Whites residing upon or adjacent to it to assist as laborers, and came here to attend to other business. But a few weeks had elapsed when he received a dispatch from his foreman, urging him to hurry back to Louisiana County and help the said foreman out of trouble. He promptly obeyed, and soon after reaching his estate, was waited upon by three gentlemen, who claimed themselves a Committee from the neighboring proprietors, appointed to notify him that he must not employ white labor on his estate, but must hire or buy slaves.

He ventured to remonstrate—urged that he had imported no laborers into Virginia—that his men were all natives of the State and fixed residents of the vicinage, &c., but was cut short by the spokesman, (now the Rebel Gen. Jenkins,) with a curt reminder that they had not proposed to argue the point—that it was not the policy of Virginia to encourage white labor where slaves were to be had—and that they only desired to know whether he proposed to comply with their demand or take the consequences of refusal.—Here one of the white laborers—a respectable, worthy citizen, over fifty years old, who happened to be present or passing—ventured to interpose the query: "But what are we to do to support our families?"—"Don't you know enough to hold your tongue?" responded the cion of Chivalry, with such a look as he might have bestowed on a toad who had undertaken to lecture him on trigonometry. The Poor

White was cowed into abject silence; the New-Yorker said that he had no choice, so he submitted with the best possible grace, dismissed his White Virginians to their sorry huts and ragged, unschooled children, and proceeded to hire the negroes of his domineering neighbors as he needs must. He was paying the Whites eighty cents in cash per day; they told him they would gladly work for sixty cents rather than be thrown off; but, though he wanted their work and they wanted his money, they were all under the yoke of an iron despotism, and had to succumb.

Such is the infernal, God-defying, Mandebasing system which the White laborers of this City are now being goaded by Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour into treason to uphold and perpetuate—and all because those reckless aspirants believe their own chances of political aggrandizement will thereby be promoted! May the lightnings of Divine Justice blast their fiendish ambition!

Now THE TRIBUNE does not desire that this country shall now or ever be divided, but does most anxiously, fervently labor and strive that the whole and every part of it shall be freed from the blighting curse of the diabolical "institution" which robbed those Poor White Virginians of their Right to Labor, of Education, Competence, Comfort and Self-Respect—and has probably ere this driven them into the Rebel armies to suffer hardships and risk their lives for their own deadliest foe, the chief cause of their life-long degradation. And we undeniably cherish the hope that this gigantic, wicked Rebellion, fomented and inaugurated by the Slave Power for its own aggrandizement and fortification, may result in its most signal, righteous, utter, beneficent overthrow. Yet we do not say, and have never said, that no Peace must be made that does not stipulate for and secure the immediate Abolition of Slavery. The fortunes of War do not always enable the righteous party in a great struggle to insist on every iota of justice. But this we do say: Any Peace which attempts to restore to Slavery the consideration, respect and power which it enjoyed before it rushed into Rebellion and Civil War, will prove an illusion and a snare—will be regarded by the baffled, mortified Slave Power as but a truce, a breathing spell, an opportunity for preparation in view of a new struggle wherein to wipe out the remembrance of its defeats, its losses and its humiliations; and will inevitably subject the sincere Unionists of the entire South to systematic tyranny, abuse, outrage, robbery, maiming and murder, until the last of them shall have been hunted out or exterminated. Such are the inevitable results of a Pro-Slavery "reconstruction;" and such is the consummation toward which Wood, Seymour, their confederates and their dupes, are now drifting our country. May a merciful God yet avert the catastrophe!

HOW TO BEGIN.

One of the insurrectionary journals of this city laid down a few days ago the programme whereby the State and the General Government were to be brought into open hostility. The plan is, or was, to issue a writ of habeas corpus for some soldier, whether conscript or deserter, held under military authority, to which the return, of course, would be that the person claimed was detained by the authority of the laws of the United States, and could not therefore be given up on a requisition emanating from a State Court. The aid of the Sheriff was then to be invoked, and that failing, the military of the State was to be called out to enforce the writ, and an armed collision was thus to be brought about between the State and the United States. Whether, warned by the unmistakable decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Booth case, fortified since by similar decisions, based upon that, in several State courts, this scheme is given up by the conspirators as certain to be stamped by popular reprobation, we, of course, do not know. But that it is still hoped to bring about such a collision, through some sort of legal process, there can be no doubt.

Our readers will remember the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners who were arrested and imprisoned about two years ago in Fort Lafayette by order of Government. It was attempted to release them by writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Garrison of Kings County, to which Col. Burke made return, by order of Gen. Scott, that "he deeply regretted that pending the existing political troubles he could not comply with the requisition of the Honorable Judge." The Sheriff said in his return that he had endeavored to obtain entrance into Fort Hamilton, where Col. Burke commanded, but as it was held by armed troops, he was unable to do so, and that he had no means or power within his control sufficient for the purpose of arrest.

The Commissioners were subsequently released, but their case was not abandoned by their counsel, Mr. John C. Van Loon, or rather it was taken up again a few weeks ago, and a year and a half after the imprisoned persons were set at liberty, partly, perhaps, with the intention of getting rid of a faithful public officer, Sheriff Campbell of Kings County, and partly to create the coveted occasion of placing the State authorities and the General Government in antagonism through legal process. Mr. Van Loon in moving for a writ of attachment complains in his affidavit that the Sheriff did not call to his aid the power of the County, nor call upon any Commander of any portion of the militia of the State to enforce the writ. He believes that charges against the Sheriff were forwarded to Gov. Morgan, who, however, never acted upon them, but it is acknowledged that these charges are not now to be found in the Executive Department at Albany. The deponent, therefore, as he says waited till the expiration of Gov. Morgan's term of office, and then waited for nearly six months longer because he, or somebody else, had something else to do. These excuses for delaying for nearly two years to move in the matter were accepted as sufficient by Judge

Garrison, after a further consideration of about three weeks on the part of his Honor, who then issued, on the 7th of July last, a writ, commanding the Sheriff again "to apprehend and attach Col. Martin Burke of Fort Hamilton." To this the Sheriff, as it was, of course, anticipated he would, made the following return:

"I return to the within writ of attachment that I am unable to arrest the within named Col. Martin Burke, as within commanded the said Col. Burke being commander of Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton. I have endeavored to obtain entrance into Fort Hamilton, which is held and garrisoned by armed troops of the United States, well armed and provisioned, and cannot be taken or an entrance effected without the aid of a large force of troops with artillery. I further return that I have been formally notified by the officer of the day in command at Fort Hamilton that they were prepared to resist any attack upon the fort or any entrance upon the part of the Sheriff of Kings County, and that the said Col. Burke is now in the State of Pennsylvania, and out of the County of Kings; and that the said 90th Regiment, as I am informed by Col. Gregory, is in command of the same, is now under arms, and has no orders to aid me in my duty, and I have no force or arms within or under my control sufficient for the purpose of executing the within writ."

Dated Brooklyn, July 9, 1863.

Charges against the Sheriff were the next day made in due form to Gov. Seymour by Judge Garrison and Mr. Van Loon, asking that he be removed for dereliction of duty, inasmuch as he neither called upon the posse comitatus, nor the military to assist him in executing the writ—i. e. in laying siege to Fort Hamilton—and did not appeal to the Governor for aid, as the law of the State empowered and directed him to do where such aid was necessary to enable him to enforce legal process. Gov. Seymour has entertained the charges and summons the Sheriff to appear before him and answer within eight days. That term expires to-day.

Will Gov. Seymour venture to remove the Sheriff? If he does he will, of course, do so for the cause shown, and in appointing a successor will see to it that the new Sheriff is a man who will undertake the arrest of Col. Burke, and failing to do so in the ordinary way will call to his aid the people of the county or a militia force, as may seem necessary. If Col. Burke declines to give himself up, as we presume he will, the posse comitatus will be of little avail, and resort must then be had to the militia of the county, which failing, the appeal will be made to Governor Seymour who will call out such military force as he may think necessary to reduce Fort Hamilton and establish the authority of the State as against that of the United States. Such will be the logical necessity of the removal of Sheriff Campbell. Here will be the inauguration of a new civil war. Fort Hamilton is to be the Fort Sumter of the new rebellion. States Rights is to be the plea in New-York as it was in South Carolina. Has Horatio Seymour the courage to make this plunge into open rebellion? Will the Militia of the State follow him? Are the people of the State of New-York ready to rise against the Federal Government on behalf of the Southern Confederacy? How many of the Northern States will follow her? How many of her and their State Militia will answer to a call of the President to put down a new Domestic Insurrection? Let Horatio Seymour ponder well upon these questions before he takes the first fearful step to glory or the gallows; let the people mark these first insidious steps that are to lead us to imbrue our hands in each other's blood.

JUDGE WATERBURY'S FIGURES.

The slightest glance at the report of Judge Advocate-General Waterbury, published on Thursday, shows so clearly that he is the advocate rather than the judge, that its statements will carry little weight with them, especially as at its close he admits that in practice all the injustice he parades is obliterated by the regulations under which the draft proceeds. Mr. Waterbury, however, undertakes in the following paragraph to show that the City of New-York had furnished a sufficient number in excess of the quota of volunteers under all the calls made by the President, prior to that of July 2, 1862, to compensate for its admitted deficiency under that call:

"It is my wish to render the justice that is due to the City of New-York, especially as some of the journals printed in it are striving to defame it. Such positions are based upon statements of the volunteers furnished since the 3d of July, 1862. The work of the City of New-York was to furnish 10,000 volunteers. It was called upon to do so by the President, and it did so. It is a fact that the City of New-York has furnished a sufficient number of volunteers to supply the Administration most abundantly with men and arms. Before the 24th of July, 1862, the volunteers raised in the City of New-York were one regiment of heavy artillery, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of infantry, making a total of 22,504 men. In all the rest of the State, there were raised before July 2, 1862, 10,000 volunteers. The City of New-York, therefore, furnished more than twice the number of volunteers than the rest of the State. 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